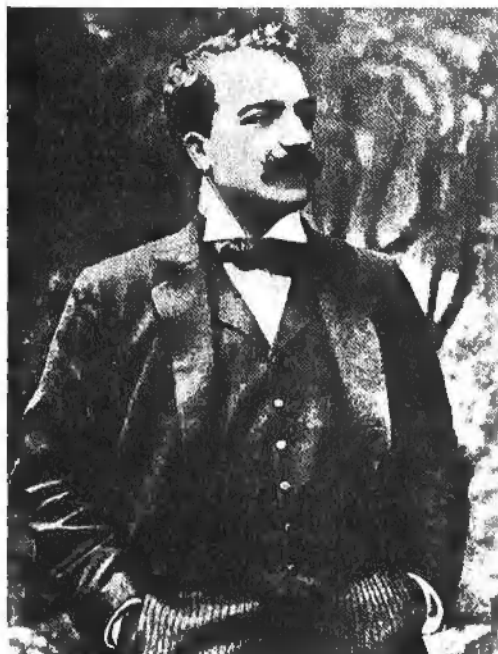


UMBERTO GIORDANO



L'OPERA COMPLETA PER PIANOFORTE

A CURA DI MARCO SOLLINI

BOCCACCINI & SPADA EDITORI
PAVONA DI ALBANO LAZIALE - ROMA

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NATALE DEI BAMBINI

Anche questo breve brano – come il precedente – venne pubblicato su “Il secolo illustrato”, in data 26 dicembre 1897. Una tenera ninna-nanna dell’Autore che stava in quei giorni componendo *Fedora*. L’Editore Sonzogno intendeva così omaggiare i lettori nelle Feste Natalizie, come aveva fatto in altre occasioni pure con altri suoi illustri autori.

COCKTAIL

Con questa piccola composizione, pubblicata dalla Casa Musicale Sonzogno in un *Album di Danze* realizzato per l’Esposizione di Milano del 1906, Giordano si univa ai Suoi rinomati colleghi che avevano aderito all’iniziativa. Tra essi vi erano Cilea, Leoncavallo, Orefice, Samara. La breve pagina, di ardua esecuzione dovuta a balzanti salti nella mano sinistra e alle doppie note ed accordi della mano destra, rende con brio straordinario l’atmosfera scintillante della *Belle Epoque*.

VIOLETTES DE PARME (Valse)

Pubblicato nel 1907 dall’editore parigino Hachette, questo raffinato valzer era destinato alla pubblicità dell’omonimo profumo. L’Autore si muove attraverso distanti tonalità e un’elegante melodia “alla francese” che potrebbe ricordare il suono dei tipici organetti. Una sezione centrale in terze ricorda la scrittura brahmsiana e una piccola leggerissima coda chiude il brano.

TCI-YANG (Polka brillante)

È questo un altro brano realizzato per scopi pubblicitari, in questo caso... un dentifricio! Sebbene il titolo potrebbe richiamare colori esotici, la piccola polka si impone per un’energia ritmica incessante che afferma la tonalità di base di do maggiore e ne mette in luce tutto l’andamento comico. L’edizione a stampa privata dell’epoca riporta l’indicazione “Bellet, Senes et Curmes” e “Succ.ri d’Arene”.

MICROBI

Datato “Milano 14 dicembre 1915” e composto appositamente per la rivista settimanale illustrata di Casa Sonzogno “il Mondo” (a.I, n.8. 26 dicembre 1915). In questo piccolo brano, “Lento”, l’Autore sembra voler prendersi gioco della nuova corrente che affermava l’“atonalità” volgendo uno sguardo al mondo della “Nuova Scuola di Vienna”, con straordinario e sottile sarcasmo. Infatti, scrive qualcosa che si discosta completamente da ciò che era e sarà poi il Suo linguaggio musicale, mancano le divisioni in battute e la tonalità non è più riconoscibile. Anche il titolo stesso sembra voler ironizzare sulla “contaminazione” delle nuove tendenze schönbergiane.

VALZER SENTIMENTALE

Questa breve pagina venne depositata dall’Autore alla SIAE (Società Italiana degli Autori ed Editori) l’8 gennaio 1942 e sino ad ora è rimasta inedita. Preso dal fascino del Cinema, Giordano aveva composto la colonna sonora del film “Una notte dopo l’Opera” e probabilmente a quella era dedicato anche questo brano. Un evidente nostalgico omaggio chopiniano dalla semplice fattura ma comunque di gran fascino ed eleganza.

VALZER SERENATA

Anche questa piccola composizione risale al deposito SIAE, riferito al brano precedente, dell’8 gennaio 1942 e pure inedita. In queste pagine l’Autore sembra voler ricordare la scena del pianista polacco “nipote e successore di Chopin” che suona nel salotto di “Fedora”. Una brevissima introduzione e un andamento quasi “alla mazurca” sprigionano una linea melodica nobile e sensuale.

LAMENTO

Altro inedito depositato alla SIAE, come i due precedenti, l’8 gennaio 1942. Semplice foglio d’album che certamente volgeva a commento di qualche scena cinematografica e da cui trapela un tono intimistico. Tonalità minore e maggiore si alternano in una spoglia melodia discendente.

L'opera pianistica di Umberto Giordano – rimasta sino ad ora quasi completamente inedita – si presenta interessante, anche se discontinua nel valore artistico. Per questa edizione ho raccolto tutto ciò che era possibile rintracciare ad oggi, ovvero diciassette brani la cui reperibilità non era affatto semplice. Sono tutti "fogli d'album", alcuni dei quali non mancano di sorprese, che rievocano un particolare periodo storico. I cosiddetti maestri italiani della "Giovine Scuola" volgevano tutte le loro maggiori attenzioni al teatro lirico, riservando invece a commissioni, occasioni particolari e di circostanza piccoli lavori strumentali e cameristici. Così fu pure per Umberto Giordano. Questa pubblicazione deve la sua realizzazione anche alla signora Maria Petrucci ved. Freccia, ultima erede del Maestro Giordano, che con squisita sensibilità ha concesso l'autorizzazione a pubblicare i brani inediti. Tutti i brani, ad eccezione di "Microbi", sono stati da me incisi per le Edizioni Discografiche Bongiovanni e sono reperibili sul CD GB 5100-2.

MINUETTO

Si tratta, con tutta probabilità, di un brano risalente agli anni di studio al Conservatorio "S. Pietro a Majella" in Napoli. A testimonianza di ciò vi è anche la prima edizione pubblicata dall'editore Emanuele Izzo di Napoli, a cui fa riferimento la presente edizione e che riporta la dedica "All'amico Fausto Mattei". Nonostante il titolo "accademico" e alcuni staccati dal colore clavicembalistico, trapelano intuizioni romantiche.

ALLA GAVOTTA

Come il brano precedente (Minuetto), anche questo venne pubblicato dall'Editore Izzo di Napoli – con dedica "All'amico Elviro Raimondi" – in un'edizione che raccoglieva le due composizioni. Potrebbero essere queste le pagine pianistiche di cui si ha notizia, eseguite nel 1887, in un'Accademia di Musica di Viterbo. Basata sull'edizione napoletana anche la presente edizione. Suggestivi disegni di semicrome e puntigliosi staccati ricreano timbri scarlattiani; una sezione centrale invece si abbandona a una melodia dal tono decisamente romantico.

IDILLIO

È questo il primo brano dell'Autore pubblicato a Milano da Casa Ricordi, nel 1890. Uno strano "Andante mosso" dedicato "All'Egregio Maestro Cav. Ferdinando Bonamici" che, nonostante il tono un po' scolastico, ha due singolari caratteristiche: l'alternanza del tempo – che vede il ravvicinato e frequente mutamento di battute di tre e due quarti – e l'uso di sonorità leggerissime, richiamate con indicazioni estreme sino al PPPP in una lunga serie di staccati, alternati a una frase dall'ingenua melodia. Quasi un "soffio" che da un inizio in do minore approda al do maggiore conclusivo, in un gioco dal vago sapore contrappuntistico.

GERBES DE FEU (Scherzo)

Pubblicato, come il precedente brano, dalle Edizioni Ricordi di Milano nel 1890. Si tratta di un lavoro decisamente virtuosistico, in forma A-B-A e ricco di modulazioni. Dedicato "Al chiarissimo Maestro Cav. Francesco Simonetti", parte da uno spunto tecnico di rapida alternanza delle due mani, una sorta di "tremolo" che crea sonorità cristalline e scintillanti, con una sezione centrale ove si evidenzia una breve declamata melodia prima del ritorno al frenetico gioco brillante.

NEL DESERTO

È un Andantino, datato Milano 31 dicembre 1896, in cui l'Autore riporta: "dal libro dei ricordi". La pagina autografa venne riprodotta in facsimile il 3 gennaio 1896 sulla rivista di Casa Sonzogno "Il Secolo illustrato", come gentile omaggio alle lettrici da parte dell'Autore che tanto successo stava riscuotendo in tutti i teatri con il Suo *Andrea Chénier*. Morbidi arpeggi e una mesta melodia ricreano un'atmosfera orientaleggiante e un po' ipnotica.

ORGANETTO DI BARBERIA

Questo brano venne scritto dall'Autore per la colonna sonora del film "Fedora" prodotto dalla General Cine, con la regia di Camillo Mastrocinque, e depositato autografo alla SIAE il 10 dicembre 1942 nella versione originale per voce e pianoforte (Giordano era autore anche delle parole). La parte vocale è esattamente identica a quella della linea melodica affidata alla mano destra del pianoforte, per cui ho ritenuto plausibile la versione solo pianistica. Si tratta di una paginetta dall'aria scanzonata, una breve "canzonetta per l'organetto" che ricorda nella stesura dell'accompagnamento una celebre pagina schubertiana (Momento Musicale op.94 n.3).

CARILLON

Deliziosa miniatura destinata allo stesso film citato nel brano precedente e depositata autografa alla SIAE nello stesso 10 dicembre 1942. L'Autore indica "Celesta" ma l'esecuzione al pianoforte non toglie l'incanto di queste poche delicate battute, specie se portate all'ottava superiore per ricreare il suono tipico di carillon; Giordano la chiamava "suoneria dell'orologio".

SQUILLO "GIORNALE RADIO"

È questa una piccola fanfara scritta, il 1° maggio 1943, per le trasmissioni radiofoniche del Bollettino di Guerra dell'EIAR. L'Autore indica nell'autografo "Solenne" e riporta con accuratezza anche la durata: 38/40 secondi, indicando anche un possibile taglio facoltativo di cinque battute.

CAFFÈ NOTTURNO

È una allegra marcetta, in evidente stile *café chantant*, depositata autografa alla SIAE l'8 febbraio 1943 e anch'essa composta per il film "Fedora" (vedi "Organetto di Barberia" e "Carillon"). Una minuscola danza dal brio incontenibile e chiamata da Giordano "marcetta per il ritrovo notturno".

Marco Sollini
Porto San Giorgio, 2002

Umberto Giordano's piano works – which have hitherto remained almost completely unpublished – are interesting even if of variable artistic value. For the present edition I have collected everything that has been possible to trace so far, a total of seventeen pieces, which were by no means easy to come across. They are all "pages from an album", several of which concealing some surprises, which are reminiscent of a particular historical period. The so-called Italian maestros of the "Young School" were all turning most of their attention to Opera, leaving their small instrumental and chamber music pieces to commissioning by clients, special occasions and music of circumstance. This was the case also for Umberto Giordano. The present publication owes its existence also to the exquisite sensitivity of Ms. Maria Petrucci in Freccia, the widowed last heir of Maestro Giordano, who authorized the publication of the unpublished pieces. All the pieces, except for "Microbes", were recorded by me through Edizioni Discografiche Bongiovanni and are available on CD GB 5100-2.

MINUET

In all likelihood this is a piece dating back to his student years at the Conservatoire "San Pietro a Majella" in Naples. This is attested also by the first edition published by Emanuele Izzo of Naples, to which reference is made in the present edition and which bears the dedication "To my friend Fausto Mattei". Despite the "academic" title and several staccatos reminiscent of a harpsichord, some romantic intuitions filter through.

À LA GAVOTTE

Like the preceding piece (Minuet), also this composition was published by the Izzo Publishing House of Naples – with the dedication "To my friend Elviro Raimondi" – in an edition containing both compositions. This could be one of the piano pieces that are known to have been performed in 1887 in a Viterbo Music Academy. Also this edition is based on the Naples one. Enchanting semi-quaver patterns and punctilious staccato signs recreate a Scarlattian timbre; a central section is instead given over to a melody having a decidedly romantic tone.

IDYLL

This is the first piece published by the author in Milan by Ricordi, in 1890. An odd "Andante mosso" dedicated to "The Eminent Maestro Cav. Ferdinando Bonamici" which, despite the somewhat scholastic tone, has two singular characteristics: the alternation of the time – involving a closely spaced and frequent change of beats of three and two quarters – and the use of very light sonorities, marked as extreme indications up to PPPP in a long series of staccatos, alternating with an ingenuous melody. Almost a gentle "puff" that, starting from C minor ends in a final C major, in an interplay that smacks vaguely of counterpoint.

GERBES DE FEU (Scherzo)

Published like the preceding piece by Edizioni Ricordi of Milan in 1890. This is a definitely virtuosic piece, in A-B-A form and rich in modulations. Dedicated to "The distinguished Maestro Cav. Francesco Simonetti", it begins with a technical inspiration involving the rapid alternation of the two hands, a kind of "tremolo" that creates glittering, crystalline sonorities, with a central section displaying a short declaimed melody before returning to the frantic brilliant interplay.

IN THE DESERT

An Andantino, dated Milan 31 December 1894, in which the author is transcribing "the book of memories". The autograph manuscript was published in facsimile on 3 January 1896 in the Sonzogno Publisher's "Il Secolo illustrato", as a generous gift to the female readers from the author, who was enjoying a great success in all the theatres with his *Andrea Chénier*. Soft arpeggios and a melancholy melody recreate an oriental-like and slightly hypnotic atmosphere.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS

Also this short piece – like the preceding one – was published in *"Il Secolo illustrato"*, on 26 December 1897. A gentle lullaby by the composer who was composing *Fedora* at the time. In this way the publishing house Sonzogno intended to wish its readers a Happy Christmas, as on other occasions with some other of its distinguished composers.

COCKTAIL

With this short composition published by the publisher Sonzogno in an *Album di Danze* prepared by the Milan Exposition of 1906, Giordano joined other well-known colleagues who had subscribed to the initiative. These included Cilea, Leoncavallo, Orefice and Samara. The short piece, of difficult execution owing to the leaping movements of the left hand and the double notes and chords of the right hand, renders the glittering atmosphere of the Belle Epoque with great verve.

VIOLETTES DE PARME (Waltz)

Published in 1907 by the Paris publishing house Hachette, this refined waltz was composed for the purpose of advertising the perfume of the same name. The author moves by means of distant tonalities and an elegant melody "à la française", reminiscent of the sound of the typical barrel organs. A central section in thirds recalls Brahms and the piece ends with a very light coda.

TCI-YANG (Brilliant polka)

This is another composition written for advertising purposes, in this case... for a toothpaste! Although the title seems to suggest an exotic atmosphere, the short polka imposes itself with its incessant rhythmic energy that establishes the basic tonality of C major and reveals all its comic progression. The privately printed edition of the time bore the indication "Bellet, Senes et Curmes" and "Succ.ri d'Arene".

MICROBES

Dated "Milan 14 December 1915" and composed specifically for the illustrated weekly *"il Mondo"* (yr.I, n.8. 26 December 1915) published by the Sonzogno publishing house. In this short piece, "Lento", the author seems to want to poke fun at the new school supporting "atonality", casting a glance at the world of the "New School of Vienna" with extraordinary and subtle sarcasm. In fact, what he wrote is completely different from what had been and was to be his own musical language; the division into beats is missing and the tonality is no longer recognizable. Even the title seems to be an ironical reference to 'contamination' by the new Schönbergian tendencies.

SENTIMENTAL WALTZ

This short piece was deposited by the author at SIAE (Società Italiana degli Autori ed Editori) on 8 January 1942 and has remained practically unpublished ever since. Seduced by the fascination of the cinema, Giordano composed the music for the soundtrack of the film *"A night after the Opera"* to which also this piece was probably dedicated. An obviously nostalgic Chopinian homage with a simple structure but nevertheless of great charm and elegance.

SERENADE WALTZ

Also this short composition bears the same date as the copyrighting of the preceding piece at SIAE, the 8 January 1942 and is also unpublished. In this composition the author seems to be trying to recall the scene of the Polish pianist "nephew and successor of Chopin" playing in the lounge of *"Fedora"*. A very short introduction and an almost "mazurka" tempo produce a noble and sensual melodic line.

LAMENT

Another unpublished piece deposited at the SIAE, like the two preceding ones, on 8 January 1942. A simple page from an album that was certainly intended as a comment to some moving picture scene and from which an intimistic atmosphere emerges. Minor and major keys alternate in an unadorned descending melody.

BARREL ORGAN

This piece was written by the author for the soundtrack of the film "Fedora" produced by General Cine, directed by Camillo Mastrocinque, and deposited as an autograph manuscript with SIAE on 10 December 1942 in the original version for voice and piano (Giordano also wrote the lyrics). The vocal part is exactly the same as the melodic line entrusted to the right hand of the piano, so that I concluded that only the piano version was plausible. This is a piece with a light-hearted air, a short "barrel organ song", the score of the accompaniment to which is reminiscent of a well known piece by Schubert (Musical Moment op.94 n.3).

CARILLON

A delightful miniature composed for the same film as mentioned in the preceding piece and deposited with SIAE on the same date, 10 December 1942. The author's indication is "Celesta" although the piano performance in no way diminishes the enchantment of these few delicate beats, especially when lifted to the upper octave to recreate the typical carillon sound; Giordano referred to it as the "clock striking".

"RADIO NEWS" SIGNAL

This is a short fanfare written on 1st May 1943 for the radio broadcasts of the EIAR War Bulletin. The composer's indication in the autograph manuscript is "Solemn" and also states the exact duration, 38/40 seconds, with a possible optional cut of five beats.

NIGHTTIME CAFÉ'

A pleasant little march in pure café chantant style, the autograph manuscript of which was deposited with the SIAE on 8 February 1943. It too was composed for the film "Fedora" (see "Barrel Organ" and "Carillon"). A miniature dance bubbling over with joy that Giordano referred to as a "little march for the nighttime venue".

Marco Sollini
Porto San Giorgio, 2002
(Translated by Ian McGilvray)

L'œuvre pour piano d'Umberto Giordano est encore presque entièrement inédite. Elle est toutefois intéressante bien que d'une valeur artistique inégale. Pour cette édition, j'ai réuni toutes les compositions que j'ai pu retrouver, non sans difficultés d'ailleurs, c'est-à-dire dix-sept pièces. Il s'agit dans tous les cas de "feuilles d'album", dont certaines réservent des surprises et qui évoquent une période historique particulière. Les maîtres italiens de la "Jeune École" s'intéressaient surtout à l'opéra et réservaient à des commandes, des occasions particulières et de circonstance de petites œuvres instrumentales et de musique de chambre. Ce fut aussi le cas d'Umberto Giordano. Cette édition est également redevable à madame Maria Petrucci, veuve Freccia, dernière héritière du Maître Umberto Giordano, qui a autorisé avec une exquise sensibilité la publication des pièces inédites. A l'exception de "Microbes", j'ai moi-même enregistré toutes ces pièces pour les Éditions Discographiques Bongiovanni (CD GB 5100-2).

MINUETTO (Menuet)

Il s'agit très probablement d'une pièce datant des années d'étude de Giordano au Conservatoire "San Pietro a Majella" de Naples, comme le prouve la première édition publiée par l'éditeur Emanuel Izzo de Naples, à laquelle se réfère la présente édition, et qui porte la dédicace "A mon ami Fausto Mattei". En dépit du titre "académique" et de certains staccatos évoquant la tonalité du clavecin, on sent sourdre dans cette pièce des accents romantiques.

ALLA GAVOTTA (à la gavotte)

Comme la pièce précédente (Menuet), *Alla gavotta* fut publiée par l'éditeur Izzo de Naples – avec la dédicace "A mon ami Elviro Raimondi" – dans une édition qui réunissait les deux compositions. Il pourrait s'agir des œuvres pour piano qui furent exécutées en 1887, dans une Académie de Musique de Viterbe. La présente édition se base également sur l'édition napolitaine. Des dessins suggestifs de demi-croches et des staccatos répétés recréent des timbres à la Scarlatti; dans une section centrale, l'auteur s'abandonne à une mélodie au ton nettement romantique.

IDILLIO (Idylle)

C'est la première pièce de Giordano publiée à Milan par l'éditeur Ricordi, en 1890. Il s'agit d'un curieux "Andante mosso" dédié au "Maître Chevalier Ferdinando Bonamici" possédant deux caractéristiques singulières, en dépit d'un ton un peu scolaire: l'alternance du temps – avec le changement fréquent de mesures de trois et deux quarts – et le recours à des sonorités extrêmement ténues, signalées par des indications extrêmes (jusqu'à PPPP) dans une longue série de staccatos, alternant avec une phrase à la mélodie naïve. Presque un "souffle" qui court du début en do mineur jusqu'à la conclusion en do majeur, dans un jeu qui a une légère saveur de contrepoint.

GERBES DE FEU (Scherzo)

Publié par les Éditions Ricordi de Milan en 1890 (comme la pièce précédent). Il s'agit d'une composition extrêmement virtuose, en forme A-B-A et riche de modulations. Elle est dédiée à l' "Illustre Maître Chevalier Francesco Simonetti". Après un début technique avec l'alternance rapide des deux mains – une sorte de "trémolo" qui crée des sonorités cristallines et scintillantes – vient une section centrale comprenant une courte mélodie déclamée; cette pièce s'achève par le retour au jeu brillant et frénétique du début.

NEL DESERTO (Dans le désert)

C'est un Andantino, daté de Milan, 31 décembre 1896, avec cette indication de l'auteur: "du livre des souvenirs". La page autographe fut reproduite en fac-similé le 3 janvier 1896 dans la revue de l'éditeur Sonzogno "Il Secolo illustrato", comme un cadeau qu'adressait aux lectrices de cette revue le compositeur qui était en train de remporter un grand succès dans tous les théâtres avec *Andrea Chénier*. Des arpèges souples et une mélodie mélancolique recréent une atmosphère orientale et un peu hypnotique.

NATALE DEI BAMBINI (Noël des enfants)

Tout comme la pièce précédente, *Noël des enfants* fut publié dans "Il Secolo illustrato" le 26 décembre 1897. C'est une tendre berceuse de Giordano qui composait ces jours-là *Fedora*. L'Éditeur Sonzogno voulait ainsi faire un cadeau à ses lecteurs pour les fêtes de fin d'année, comme il l'avait déjà fait en d'autres occasions avec des œuvres d'autres auteurs illustres de son catalogue.

COCKTAIL

Avec cette petite composition, publiée par les Éditions Musicales Sonzogno dans un *Album de danses* réalisé pour l'Exposition de Milan de 1906, Umberto Giordano s'unissait à ses illustres collègues qui avaient adhéré à l'initiative. Parmi ceux-ci, citons en particulier Cilea, Leoncavallo, Orefice et Samara. Cette pièce courte, d'une exécution difficile due aux sauts de la main gauche et aux doubles notes et aux accords de la main droite, rend avec un brio extraordinaire l'atmosphère scintillante de la Belle Époque.

VIOLETTES DE PARME (Valse)

Publiée en 1907 par l'éditeur parisien Hachette, cette valse raffinée était destinée à la publicité du parfum homonyme. L'auteur utilise des tonalités différentes et une élégante mélodie "à la française" qui pourrait rappeler le son des orgues de Barbarie. Une section centrale en tierces rappelle l'écriture de Brahms et la pièce se termine par un petit et léger coda.

TCI-YANG (Polka brillante)

Il s'agit d'une pièce composée pour la publicité, en l'occurrence... d'un dentifrice! Bien que son titre ait quelque chose d'exotique, cette petite polka s'impose par son énergie rythmique incessante qui affirme la tonalité de base de ut majeur et met en lumière toutes ses potentialités comiques. L'édition imprimée de l'époque, non destinée au public, porte l'indication "Bellet, Senes et Curmes" et "Successeurs d'Arene".

MICROBI (Microbes)

Daté de "Milan, 14 décembre 1915" et composé spécialement pour l'hebdomadaire illustré de l'éditeur Sonzogno "Il Mondo" (1^{re} année, n° 8, 26 décembre 1915). Dans cette petite pièce, "Lento", l'auteur semble vouloir se moquer du nouveau courant qui affirmait l'"atonalité"; il s'inspire des principes de la "Nouvelle École de Vienne" avec un subtil et extraordinaire sens du sarcasme. En effet, cette composition se distingue complètement de ce qu'était et de ce que sera plus tard son langage musical: les divisions en mesures manquent et la tonalité n'est plus reconnaissable. Le titre même semble vouloir ironiser sur la "contamination" des nouvelles tendances inspirées de Schönberg.

VALZER SENTIMENTALE (Valse sentimentale)

Cette pièce courte fut déposée par l'auteur à la SIAE (Société Italienne des Auteurs et Éditeurs) le 8 janvier 1942 et est restée jusqu'à présent inédite. Fasciné par le cinéma, Giordano avait composé la musique du film *Una notte dopo l'Opera*, auquel cette pièce était probablement destinée. Un évident hommage nostalgique chopinien à la facture simple, mais empreint de charme et d'élégance.

VALZER SERENATA (Valse sérénade)

Comme le morceau précédent, cette petite pièce appartient elle aussi au dépôt SIAE du 8 janvier 1942. Elle est également inédite. Dans ces pages, l'auteur semble vouloir évoquer la scène du pianiste polonais "neveu et successeur de Chopin" qui joue dans le salon de *Fedora*. Une très courte introduction et un mouvement presque "à la Mazurka" libèrent une ligne mélodique noble et sensuelle.

LAMENTO

Autre inédit déposé à la SIAE, comme les deux œuvres précédentes, le 8 janvier 1942. Simple feuille d'album qui servait certainement d'accompagnement à une scène cinématographique et qui possède un ton intimiste. Des tonalités mineure et majeure alternent dans une mélodie descendante extrêmement simple.

ORGANETTO DI BARBERIA (Petit orgue de Barbarie)

Giordano composa cette pièce pour la musique du film *Fedora*, produit par General Cine et réalisé par Camillo Mastrocinque; elle fut déposée à la SIAE le 10 décembre 1942 dans sa version originale pour voix et piano (Giordano était également l'auteur des paroles). La partie vocale est parfaitement identique à celle de la ligne mélodique confiée à la main droite du piano: j'ai donc considéré comme plausible la version uniquement pour piano. Il s'agit d'une petite œuvre au ton souriant et désinvolte, une courte "chansonnette pour l'orgue de Barbarie" dont l'écriture de l'accompagnement rappelle une page célèbre de Schubert (Moment Musical op. 94, n° 3).

CARILLON

Délicieuse miniature destinée au film cité dans la notice précédente et déposée sous forme autographe à la SIAE le 10 décembre 1942. L'auteur indique "Célesta" mais l'exécution au piano n'ôte rien au charme de ces quelques mesures délicates, surtout si on les porte à l'octave supérieure pour recréer le son typique du carillon; Giordano l'appelait "sonnerie de la pendule".

SQUILLO "GIORNALE RADIO" (Indicatif "Informations radiophoniques")

Il s'agit d'une petite fanfare que Giordano composa le 1^{er} mai 1943 pour les émissions radiophoniques du Bulletin de Guerre de l'EIAR. Le compositeur indique sur l'autographe "Solennel" et précise soigneusement sa durée: 38/40 secondes, en indiquant une coupure éventuelle de cinq mesures.

CAFFE' NOTTURNO (Café nocturne)

Il s'agit d'une petite marche joyeuse, dans un style "café chantant", déposée sous forme autographe à la SIAE le 8 février 1943 et elle aussi composée pour le film *Fedora* (voir "Petit orgue de Barbarie" et "Carillon"). Une minuscule danse au brio irréfrenable que Giordano appelle "petite marche pour le rendez-vous nocturne".

Marco Sollini
Porto San Giorgio, 2002
(Traduction par Jérôme Nicolas)

Die Klavierwerke von Umberto Giordano – bis heute fast alle unveröffentlicht – sind sicher von Interesse, auch wenn ihr künstlerischer Wert sich nicht immer auf der gleichen Höhe bewegt. Für die vorliegende Ausgabe habe ich alles gesammelt, was heute auffindbar ist, im Ganzen siebzehn Stücke, an die nicht immer leicht heranzukommen war. Es handelt sich durchweg um "Albumblätter", die einige Überraschungen bereithalten und eine ganz bestimmte historische Epoche lebendig werden lassen. Die italienischen Meister der sogenannten "giovine scuola" ("jungen Schule") widmeten ihre ganze Aufmerksamkeit der Oper; kleine Instrumental- oder Kammermusikwerke entstanden als Auftragsarbeiten oder für besondere Gelegenheiten. Dies gilt auch für Umberto Giordano.

MENUETT

Es handelt sich mit aller Wahrscheinlichkeit um ein Stück aus den Studienjahren am Konservatorium "S. Pietro a Majella" in Neapel. Dies wird auch bekräftigt durch die erste Ausgabe, die der Verleger Emanuele Izzo in Neapel herausbrachte, auf die sich die vorliegende Edition stützt und welche die Widmung trägt: "All'amico Fausto Mattei" ("dem Freund Fausto Mattei"). Trotz des "akademischen" Titels und einigen Stellen von cembalistischer Färbung setzt sich eine romantische Haltung durch.

ALLA GAVOTTE

Wie das vorhergehende Stück (Menuett) wurde auch dieses vom Verlag Izzo in Neapel veröffentlicht mit der Widmung "all'amico Elviro Raimondi" ("dem Freund Elviro Raimondi") in einer Ausgabe, welche die beiden Stücke vereinigte. Es könnte sich hier um die Klavierstücke handeln, von denen bekannt ist, daß sie 1887 bei einer Musikveranstaltung in Viterbo aufgeführt wurden. Auch in diesem Fall diente uns die neapolitanische Ausgabe als Vorlage. Berückende Figuren von Sechzehntelnoten und insistierende Staccati schaffen eine Atmosphäre, die an Scarlatti erinnert; ein mittlerer Abschnitt überläßt sich ganz der romantischen Stimmung.

IDYLL

Dies ist das erste Stück, das der Komponist in Mailand beim Verlag Ricordi veröffentlichte, und zwar im Jahr 1890. Ein eigenartiges "Andante mosso", gewidmet dem "Egregio Miestro Cav. Ferdinando Bonamici", das, bei etwas schulmäßigem Charakter, zwei besondere Kennzeichen hat: das Ändern des Takts, nämlich ein häufiger Wechsel in kurzen Abständen von Dreiviertel- und Zweivierteltakt, und der Gebrauch von äußerst feinen Klängen, vorgeschrieben durch Angaben bis PPPP in einer langen Reihe von Staccati, die mit einem Satz von einer naiven Melodie abwechseln. Fast ein "Hauch", der in c-moll anhebt und in das abschließende C-Dur übergeht, in einem Spitz von leicht kontrapunktistischer Färbung.

FEUERGARBEN

Auch dieses Stück wurde, wie das vorhergehende, vom Verlag Ricordi in Mailand 1890 herausgebracht. Es handelt sich um eine ausgesprochen virtuose Arbeit, in der Form A-B-A, reich an Modulationen. Die Widmung lautet: "al chiarissimo Maestro Cav. Francesco Simonetti". Das Stück beginnt mit einem technischen Ansatz, der ein rasches Wechseln der beiden Hände verlangt, eine Art "Tremolo", das kristallklare, glitzernde Klänge hervorbringt; es folgt ein mittlerer Teil, in dem eine kurze, deklamierte Melodie hervortritt, bevor das frenetische brillante Spiel wieder aufgegriffen wird.

IN DER WÜSTE

Es handelt sich um ein Andantino, datiert Mailand, 31. Dezember 1896, mit der Anmerkung des Komponisten: "aus dem Buch der Erinnerungen". Das eigenhändige Manuskript wurde als Faksimile am 3. Januar 1896 in der Zeitschrift des Verlags Sonzogno "Il Secolo illustrato" ("Das illustrierte Jahrhundert") abgedruckt als freundliche Gabe an die Leserinnen von Seiten des Komponisten, der gerade an allen Opernbühnen großen Erfolg hatte mit seinem André Chénier. Weiche Arpeggi und eine schwermütige Melodie schaffen eine orientalische, hypnotische Atmosphäre.

WEIHNACHTEN DER KINDER

Auch dieses kurze Stück wurde, wie das vorhergehende, in "Il secolo illustrato" veröffentlicht, und zwar am 26. Dezember 1897. Ein sanftes Wiegenlied des Komponisten, der in diesen Tagen an Fedora arbeitete. Der Verleger Sonzogno wollte auf diese Weise den Lesern zu Weihnachten ein Geschenk machen, wie er dies auch mit Werken von anderen berühmten Autoren seines Hauses bei ähnlichen Gelegenheiten tat.

COCKTAIL

Mit dieser kleinen Komposition, vom Musikverlag Sonzogno in einem Album di Danze herausgebracht anlässlich der Ausstellung von Mailand 1906, gesellt sich Giordano zu seinen namhaften Kollegen, die sich an der Initiative beteiligten. Unter ihnen befanden sich Cilea, Leoncavallo, Orefice, Samara. Das kurze Stück, von hohem Schwierigkeitsgrad wegen der gewagten Sprünge der linken Hand und der doppelten Noten und Akkorde der rechten, gibt mit Schwung die außerordentlich brillante Atmosphäre der Belle Epoque wieder.

PARMAVEILCHEN (Walzer)

1907 vom Pariser Verlag Hachette veröffentlicht, war dieser raffinierte Walzer der Werbung für das gleichnamige Parfum bestimmt. Der Komponist benutzt unterschiedliche Tonarten und eine elegante Melodie von typisch französischem Charakter, die an den Klang einer romantischen Drehorgel erinnern könnte. Ein mittlerer Teil in Terzen läßt an Brahms denken; eine kurze, leichtfüßige Coda beschließt das Stück.

TCI-YANG (Polka brillante)

Auch dieses Stück wurde zu Werbezwecken komponiert, in diesem Fall für eine... Zahnpasta! Obwohl der Titel exotische Vorstellungen wecken könnte, fällt die kleine Polka durch ihren energischen Rhythmus auf, der die Grundtonart C-Dur hervorhebt und die komische Seite des Stücks unterstreicht. Die Ausgabe als Privatdruck aus der Entstehungszeit trägt die Angabe "Belletti, Senes et Curmes" und "Succ.ri d'Arene".

MIKROBEN

Datiert "Mailand, 14. Dezember 1915" und komponiert für die illustrierte Wochenschrift des Verlags Sonzogno "Il Mondo" (1. Jg Nr. 8, 26. 12. 1915). In diesem kleinen Stück mit der Überschrift "Lento" ("Langsam") scheint der Komponist sich über die neue Strömung der "atonalen Musik" lustig zu machen, mit einem Seitenblick auf die Welt der "Neuen Wiener Schule", mit außergewöhnlichem, bissigem Sarkasmus. Tatsächlich schreibt er hier etwas, das sich völlig von dem unterscheidet, was seine eigene musikalische Sprache war und sein würde. Es fehlt die Aufteilung in Takte, und die Tonart ist nicht zu erkennen. Auch der Titel scheint eine ironische Anspielung zu sein auf die neuen schönbergischen Tendenzen.

SENTIMENTALER WALZER

Dieses kurze Stück wurde vom Komponisten am 8. Januar 1942 bei der SIAE (Italienische Gesellschaft der Autoren und Verleger) hinterlegt und ist bei heute unveröffentlicht. Fasziniert vom neuen Medium des Films hatte Giordano die Musik für den Film "Una notte dopo l'Opera" ("Eine Nacht nach der Oper") komponiert, und wahrscheinlich war dieses Stück ein Teil dieser Arbeit. Offensichtlich eine nostalgische Hommage an Chopin in einfacher Form, aber von großem Reiz und sehr elegant.

WALZER – SERENATE

Auch diese kleine Komposition wurde unter dem gleichen Datum wie die vorhergehende, nämlich am 8. Januar 1942, bei der SIAE hinterlegt; sie ist ebenfalls unveröffentlicht. In diesem kleinen Stück scheint der Komponist die Szene des polnischen Pianisten, "Neffe und Nachfolger Chopins" darstellen zu wollen, die sich im Salon von "Fedora" abspielt. Eine kurze Einführung und ein Verlauf fast im Stil einer Mazurka verströmen sich in einer edlen und sinnlichen melodischen Linie.

KLAGE

Ein weiteres unveröffentlichtes, wie die beiden vorangegangenen am 8. September 1942 bei der SIAE hinterlegtes Stück. Ein schlichtes Albumblatt, wohl dazu bestimmt, eine Filmszene zu kommentieren, von dem eine intime Stimmung ausgeht. Moll- und Dur-Tonart wechseln in einer schmucklosen Melodie in absteigender Linie.

DREHORGEL

Dieses Stück wurde komponiert für den von der General Cine unter der Regie von Camillo Mastrocinque produzierten Film "Fedora"; das eigenhändige Manuskript wurde bei der SIAE am 10. Dezember 1942 hinterlegt in der Originalfassung für Stimme und Klavier (Giordano war auch der Verfasser des Textes). Die Singstimme ist genau identisch mit der melodischen Linie, die der rechten Hand auf dem Klavier anvertraut ist, weshalb ich es für vertretbar hielt, nur die Klavierfassung vorzulegen. Es handelt sich um ein munteres Stück, eine kurze "Drehorgelweise", deren begleitenden Stimme an ein berühmtes Stück Schuberts erinnert (Moment Musicale op. 94 Nr. 3).

GLOCKENSPIEL

Eine reizende Miniatur, bestimmt für den selben Film wie das vorangegangene Stück und ebenfalls am 10. Dezember 1942 als eigenhändiges Manuskript bei der SIAE hinterlegt. Der Komponist gibt als Instrument "Celesta" an, aber die Ausführung auf dem Klavier nimmt diesen wenigen zarten Takten nichts von ihrem Reiz, vor allem, nachdem sie um eine Oktav erhöht wurden, um den für das Glockenspiel typischen Klang zu erzeugen. Giordano nannte es "Spieluhrklang".

ERKENNUNGSMELODIE FÜR EINE NACHRICHTENSENDUNG

Dieser kleine Fanfarenstoß wurde am 1. Mail 1943 für die Rundfunkübertragungen des Kriegsberichts der EIAR komponiert. Der Komponist gibt auf dem Manuskript die Anweisung "feierlich" und weist auf die genaue Dauer von 38/40 Sekunden hin; auch ein wahlweise Kürzung um 5 Takte ist angegeben.

NACHTCAFÈ

Ein fröhlicher Marsch ganz im Stil café chantant, als eigenhändiges Manuskript hinterlegt bei der SIAE am 8. Februar 1943 und ebenfalls für den Film "Fedora" komponiert (siehe auch "Drehorgel" und "Spieluhr") Ein Tänzchen von ausgelassener Laune, von Giordano "kleiner Marsch für ein Nachtlokal" genannt.

Marco Sollini
Porto San Giorgio, 2002
(Übersetzt von Inge Jungels)

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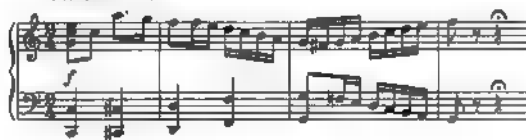
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I MINUETTO

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

all'Amico Fausto Mattei

UMBERTO GIORDANO

(1867 - 1948)

Pf. *pp*

4

8

12

16

20

Measures 20-23. Treble staff: Measure 20 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 21 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 22 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 23 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Bass staff: Measure 20 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 21 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 22 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 23 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3.

24

mf *p con eleganza*

Measures 24-27. Treble staff: Measure 24 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 25 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 26 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 27 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Bass staff: Measure 24 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 25 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 26 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 27 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3.

28

Measures 28-31. Treble staff: Measure 28 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 29 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 30 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 31 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Bass staff: Measure 28 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 29 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 30 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 31 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3.

32

f

Measures 32-35. Treble staff: Measure 32 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 33 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 34 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 35 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Bass staff: Measure 32 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 33 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 34 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 35 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3.

36

Measures 36-39. Treble staff: Measure 36 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 37 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 38 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Measure 39 has a half note chord (F4, A4) and a quarter note G4. Bass staff: Measure 36 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 37 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 38 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3. Measure 39 has a half note chord (F3, A3) and a quarter note G3.

40

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' (continued). The score is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords or single notes in the right hand. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

44

p

48

p

ff

52

pp

53

54

55

56

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' (Measures 56-59). The score is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with some measures containing triplets. The bass line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with some measures containing triplets. The score is divided into four measures, with a repeat sign at the end of the fourth measure.

60

Measures 60-63 of a piano piece. The music is in G minor (one flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and some slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in measure 62.

64

Measures 64-67. The right hand continues with a melodic pattern, including some triplets. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) in measure 65 and *p* (piano) in measure 66.

68

Measures 68-71. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment is consistent. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) in measure 69 and *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measure 70.

72

Measures 72-75. The right hand continues with a melodic line. The left hand has a more active accompaniment with eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 75.

76

Measures 76-79. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in measure 78.

II ALLA GAVOTTA

all'Amico Elviro Raimondi

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO

(1867 - 1948)

Allegretto

Pf. *p*

The first system of the musical score for 'Alla Gavotta' by Umberto Giordano. It is for piano (Pf.) and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand features a series of eighth-note runs, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

5

The second system of the musical score, starting at measure 5. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the right hand.

10

The third system of the musical score, starting at measure 10. The right hand features more complex eighth-note figures, and the left hand continues the accompaniment. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the right hand.

14

The fourth system of the musical score, starting at measure 14. The right hand has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music shows some chromatic movement in both hands.

18

The fifth system of the musical score, starting at measure 18. The right hand features a series of beamed eighth notes, and the left hand continues the accompaniment.

21

25

28

31

35

40

45

f *p* *pp* *legato*

50

p *legato* 3

55

legato *legato*

59

3 *legato*

64

f *legato*

69

legato *legato*

73

77

p

83

Measures 83-86. The treble staff features a melodic line with a slur over measures 83-85. The bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

87

91

95

pp

ff

pp

100

105

110

115

119

122

126

Musical score for measures 126-128. Treble and bass staves in G major. Measure 126 has a whole rest in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 127 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 128 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass.

129

Musical score for measures 129-131. Treble and bass staves in G major. Measure 129 has a whole rest in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 130 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 131 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass.

132

Musical score for measures 132-135. Treble and bass staves in G major. Measure 132 has a whole rest in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 133 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 134 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 135 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass.

136

Musical score for measures 136-140. Treble and bass staves in G major. Measure 136 has a whole rest in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 137 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 138 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 139 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 140 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass.

141

Musical score for measures 141-144. Treble and bass staves in G major. Measure 141 has a whole rest in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 142 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 143 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 144 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass.

145

Musical score for measures 145-148. Treble and bass staves in G major. Measure 145 has a whole rest in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 146 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 147 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass. Measure 148 has a half note G2 in the treble and a half note G2 in the bass.

III IDILLIO

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO
(1867 - 1948)

Andante mosso (♩ = 112)

Pf.

1 C. *pppp*

stacc. sempre il basso

5

Measures 5-8 of the piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 6. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

9

Measures 9-13 of the piano score. The right hand continues the melodic development with various rhythmic patterns, including triplets. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

14

Measures 14-17 of the piano score. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand continues with eighth notes, featuring some rests in measures 15 and 16.

18

Measures 18-21 of the piano score. The right hand shows a melodic phrase with a slur and an accent. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

23

cresc.

27

cresc. poco *rall.* *ppp subito*

31

36

41

pp e dolciss.

p.

45

p.

49

3 *f* *pp*

53

p

57

3 *p*

61

p

65

mf

69

p

73

Measures 73-76 of a musical score. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 73 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 74 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 75 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 76 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics: *pppp* in measure 75, *mf* in measure 76.

77

Measures 77-81 of a musical score. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 77 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 78 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 79 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 80 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 81 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics: *ppp* in measure 77, *p* in measure 78.

82

Measures 82-85 of a musical score. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 82 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 83 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 84 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 85 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes.

86

Measures 86-90 of a musical score. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 86 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 87 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 88 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 89 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 90 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes.

91

Measures 91-94 of a musical score. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 91 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 92 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 93 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 94 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics: *mf* in measure 92.

95

Measures 95-98 of a musical score. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 95 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 96 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 97 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 98 has a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics: *f* in measure 98.

99

pp sub.

103

107

pp

111

115

dim.

120

sempre

8va

pppp

IV
GERBES DE FEU

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

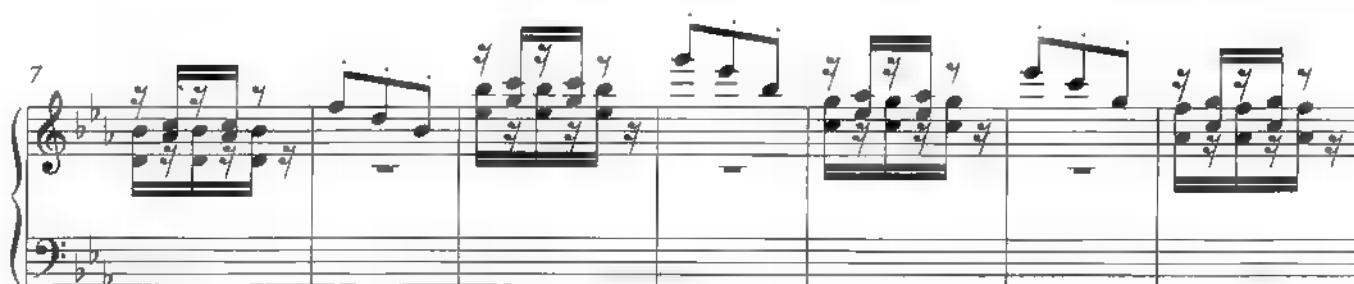
Scherzo

UMBERTO GIORDANO

(1867 - 1948)

Allegro vivo

Pf. *leggero e p*



37

3

ff

f

44

3

p e cresc.

f

51

3

f

ff

58

f

p

cresc.

f

65

1.

ff

2.

f

68

ff

f

76

86

94

102

accentato il canto

110

118

124

Measures 124-129. Treble and bass staves. The music features complex melodic lines with many slurs and ties, indicating a continuous, flowing passage. The key signature has four flats.

130

Measures 130-135. Treble and bass staves. The music continues with complex melodic lines and slurs. The key signature has four flats.

136

Measures 136-141. Treble and bass staves. Measure 139 has a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The music features complex melodic lines and slurs. The key signature has four flats.

142

Measures 142-147. Treble and bass staves. Measure 145 has a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The music features complex melodic lines and slurs. The key signature has four flats.

148

Measures 148-152. Treble and bass staves. Measure 152 has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a crescendo instruction (*e cresc.*). The music features complex melodic lines and slurs. The key signature has four flats.

153

Measures 153-158. Treble and bass staves. Measure 153 has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a crescendo instruction (*e cresc.*). The music features complex melodic lines and slurs. The key signature has four flats.

160

160

166

166

pp

172

172

180

180

188

188

196

196

204

Measures 204-211: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with grace notes. Bass staff contains eighth notes. Measure 204 has a key signature change to two flats.

212

Measures 212-219: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with grace notes. Bass staff contains eighth notes. Measure 212 has a key signature change to one flat.

220

Measures 220-227: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with grace notes. Bass staff contains eighth notes. Measure 220 has a key signature change to two flats. A *ff* dynamic marking is present in measure 221.

228

Measures 228-234: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with grace notes. Bass staff contains eighth notes. Measure 228 has a key signature change to one flat.

235

Measures 235-243: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with grace notes. Bass staff contains eighth notes. Measure 235 has a key signature change to two flats.

244

Measures 244-251: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with grace notes. Bass staff contains eighth notes. Measure 244 has a key signature change to one flat. A *leggerissime* dynamic marking is present in measure 245, and a *ff* dynamic marking is present in measure 249.

V
NEL DESERTO

(dal Libro dei ricordi)

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO

(1867 - 1948)

Andantino

Pf. *ff* *pp*

9 *molto cantato* *p*

15 *f*

22 *ff*

29 *pp*

VI IL NATALE DEI BAMBINI

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO

(1867 - 1948)

Allegretto moderato

Pf. *p*

4

8

11

14

f

p

rall. molto

VII COCKTAIL

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO

(1867 - 1948)

Con brio e mosso

Pf.

5

9

13

17

f *ff* *pp* *ff* *fff* *pp*

21

ff

25

28

fff

32

36

40

VIII
VIOLETTES DE PARME

Valse pour piano

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO

(1867 - 1948)

Valse - Poco lento

Pf.

f *mf*

7

pp
a tempo *p.*

14

p.

20

mf *p.*

26

p.

32

p.

38

*p stacc.
e brillante*

tr

p.

45

tr

pp.

51

lento ed espressivo

ff

p a tempo

56 bis 2. *a tempo*

fp

pp.

63

Musical score for measures 63-69. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody in the right hand consists of eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *pp.* and *p.* with accents.

70

Musical score for measures 70-76. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. A forte *f* dynamic is marked in measure 73. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. Dynamic markings include *pp.* and *p.* with accents.

77

Musical score for measures 77-83. The melody features half notes and quarter notes, some with slurs. The left hand accompaniment continues with eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *p.* with accents.

84

Musical score for measures 84-89. Measures 84-86 continue the previous pattern. At measure 87, the right hand changes to a staccato eighth-note pattern, marked *staccato tutto* and *pp*. The left hand accompaniment continues with eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *p.* with accents.

90

Musical score for measures 90-95. The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note run in measures 90-92, followed by a quarter rest and a final chord. The left hand accompaniment continues with eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

IX
TCI-YANG

Polka brillante

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO

(1867 - 1948)

Introduzione

Pf. *f* *p*

6

11

16

21

26



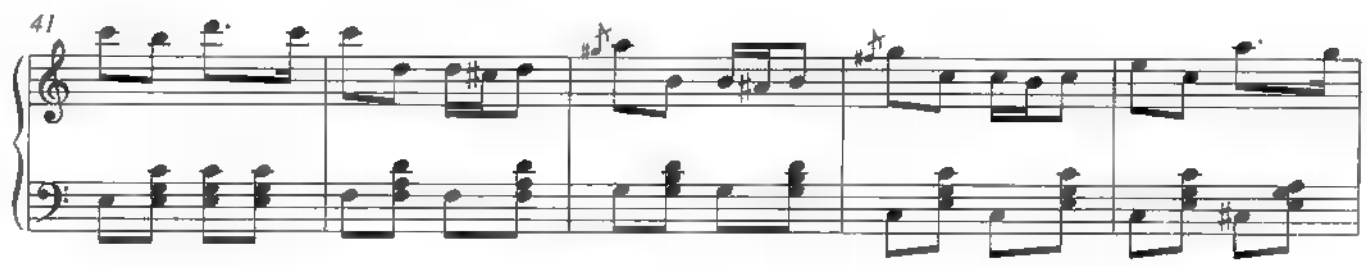
31



36



41



46



51

Trio



56



62



69



73



76 bis



81



87

Measures 87-92: Treble clef has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass clef has a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords.

93

Measures 93-97: Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef has a steady accompaniment. Measure 95 features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in the bass.

98

Measures 98-102: Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef has a steady accompaniment. Measure 100 features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in the bass.

103

Measures 103-107: Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef has a steady accompaniment.

108

Measures 108-112: Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef has a steady accompaniment.

113

Measures 113-117: Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef has a steady accompaniment.

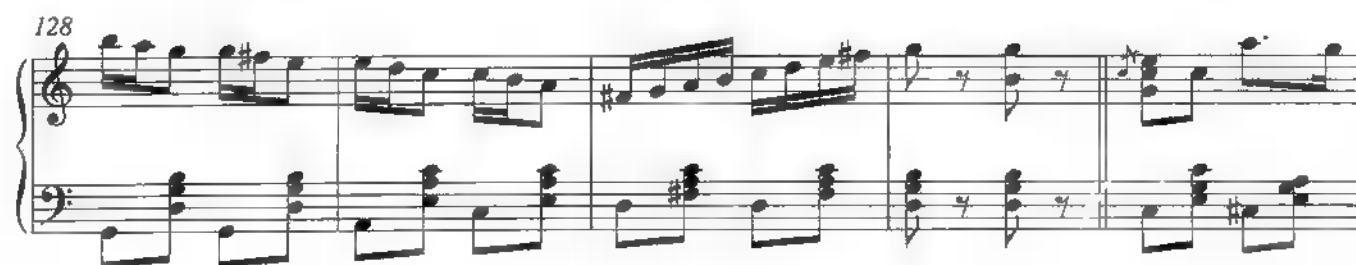
118



123



128



133



138



143



X

VALZER SENTIMENTALE

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO

(1867 - 1948)

Pf.

Measures 1-6 of the piano introduction. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody in the right hand features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A triplet of eighth notes is marked in measure 5.

Measures 7-13. The melody continues with a series of eighth notes and rests, maintaining the waltz rhythm. The accompaniment in the left hand consists of chords and single notes, supporting the melodic line.

Measures 14-19. The melody features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 14, followed by a series of eighth notes and rests. The accompaniment continues with chords and single notes.

Measures 20-25. The melody continues with a series of eighth notes and rests. The accompaniment in the left hand consists of chords and single notes, supporting the melodic line.

Measures 26-31. The melody continues with a series of eighth notes and rests. The accompaniment in the left hand consists of chords and single notes, supporting the melodic line.

33



39



46



53



60



66



XI
VALZER SERENATA

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO

(1867 - 1948)

(Introduzione)

Pf.

Valzer

27

First system of music, measures 27-32. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the treble clef consists of half notes and quarter notes, some beamed together. The bass line provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) appears in measure 29.

33

Second system of music, measures 33-37. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) appears in measure 36.

38

Third system of music, measures 38-42. The melody features a series of eighth notes. The bass line continues with sustained chords.

43

Fourth system of music, measures 43-47. The melody includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 44. The system concludes with a double bar line.

48

Fifth system of music, measures 48-52. The melody continues with eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

53

(p)

This system contains measures 53 through 58. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody in the right hand features eighth-note runs and quarter notes, with a dynamic marking of *(p)* at the beginning. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

59

This system contains measures 59 through 66. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns and quarter notes. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and single notes.

67

This system contains measures 67 through 72. The melody includes some sixteenth-note figures. The left hand accompaniment continues with chords and single notes.

73

This system contains measures 73 through 78. The melody features quarter and eighth notes. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes.

79

This system contains measures 79 through 84. The melody includes eighth-note runs and quarter notes. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and single notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

XII LAMENTO

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO

(1867 - 1948)

Andantino



XIII
ORGANETTO DI BARBERIA

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO

(1867 - 1948)

Allegro

Pf.

The musical score is written for piano (Pf.) in 2/4 time, featuring a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score is divided into five systems, each with a measure number at the beginning: 1, 6, 12, 18, and 24. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 24.

31

System 1 (Measures 31-36): Treble and bass staves. Measure 36 features a complex chordal texture with many beamed notes in the treble.

37

System 2 (Measures 37-42): Treble and bass staves. Measure 42 features a complex chordal texture with many beamed notes in the treble.

43

System 3 (Measures 43-48): Treble and bass staves. Measure 48 features a complex chordal texture with many beamed notes in the treble.

50

System 4 (Measures 50-55): Treble and bass staves. Measure 55 features a complex chordal texture with many beamed notes in the treble.

56

System 5 (Measures 56-61): Treble and bass staves. Measure 61 features a complex chordal texture with many beamed notes in the treble.

63

System 6 (Measures 63-68): Treble and bass staves. Measure 68 features a complex chordal texture with many beamed notes in the treble.

XIV CARILLON

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO
(1867 - 1948)

Andantino

Cel.
(Pf.)

5

9

13

XV

SQUILLO GIORNALE RADIO*per le trasmissioni del Bollettino di Guerra dell'EIAR*

1 Maggio 1943 - XXI

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO

(1867 - 1948)

Solenne (♩ = 54)

Pf.

mf

taglio facoltativo

5

10

15

rall.

XVI
MICROBI

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO
(1867 - 1948)

Lento

Pf. *p*

cresc. *f*

p

The musical score is written for piano (Pf.) and consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a 'Lento' tempo marking. The second system features a crescendo (cresc.) leading to a forte (f) dynamic. The third system returns to piano (p). The fourth system concludes with a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

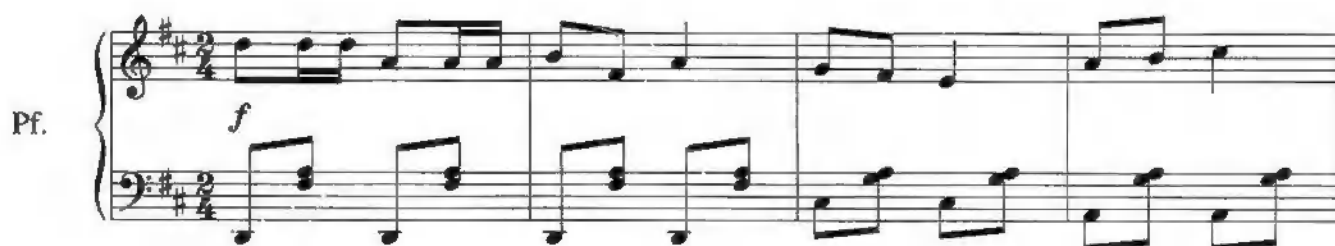
XVII
CAFFÈ NOTTURNO

A cura di MARCO SOLLINI

UMBERTO GIORDANO

(1867 - 1948)

Pf. *f*



5



10



15 *p*



20 *f* *p* *f*





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GIOACHINO ROSSINI

INEDITI E RARITÀ ROSSINIANE

PIANOFORTE

Échantillon de blague mélodique sur les noires de la main droite – Fanfare <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1703
Petite promenade de Passy à Courbevoie – Scherzo in la minore <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1704
3 Valzer – Andantino mosso – Un rien <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1705

FAGOTTO

Concerto per fagotto ed orchestra (fg. e pf.)	B.S. 1699
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FLAUTO

Sonata VI (« Tempesta ») <i>(Trascrizione Pietro Spada)</i>	B.S. 1006
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ORGANO

Sonata per organo	B.S. 1205
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PARTITURE

Ermione, Sinfonia	B.S. 64*
Cantata per la nascita del figlio del banchiere Aguado	B.S. 1602
Cantata per l'onomastico del Conte Zampieri	B.S. 1601
Cantatina	B.S. 1605
“Dall'oriente l'astro del giorno”, Cantata	B.S. 1603
“Il pianto delle Muse”, Cantata in morte di Lord Byron	B.S. 1600
Notturmo a tre voci “Un giorno sì bello”	B.S. 1604

VINCENZO BELLINI

L'OPERA COMPLETA PER TASTIERA

Sonata per organo – Composizione in sol minore – Tema in sol minore – Largo e tema in fa minore <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1701
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PIETRO MASCAGNI

L'OPERA COMPLETA PER PIANOFORTE

Novellina – Sulle rive di Chiaja – Intermezzo – Pifferata di Natale – La gavotta delle bambole – Tema di andante – La prima bagnante – Sunt lacrymae rerum! – Visione lirica – Tomina <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1536
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GIACOMO PUCCINI

L'OPERA COMPLETA PER PIANOFORTE

Adagio – Piccolo Valzer – Scossa Elettrica – Foglio d'Album – Piccolo Tango – Pezzo per pianoforte <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1324
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RUGGERO LEONCAVALLO

TUTTE LE COMPOSIZIONI PER PIANOFORTE

Valse mignonne – Valse coquette – Valse mélancolique (Vol. I) <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1570
Flirt Waltzer – Papillon (Scherzo) – Primo bacio (Vol. II) <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1571
Valse à la lune (Sérénade française) – Sérénade Valse (Sérénade napolitaine) – Sérénade (Vol. III) <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1572
Minuetto – Sarabande – Gagliarda – Gavotte (Vol. IV) <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1573
Cortège de Pulcinella – Pantins vivants – Tema di Marcia... – Marcia Yankée – Marcia Nuziale (Vol. V) <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1574
Notturmo – Dolce notte (Romance) – Brise de mer (Impromptu) – Invocation à la Muse (Vol. VI) <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1575
Au bord du lac (Rêverie) – Nights of Italy (Intermezzo) – Chanson d'Amour (Vol. VII) <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1576
Bohémienne – Sous les palmiers – Airs des ballets espagnols (Vol. VIII) <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1577
Barcarola veneziana – Gondola – Romanesca – Tarantella (Vol. IX) <i>(Sollini)</i>	B.S. 1578